

HON. BRAINARD H. WARNER, OF MARYLAND ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY FOR CONGRESS

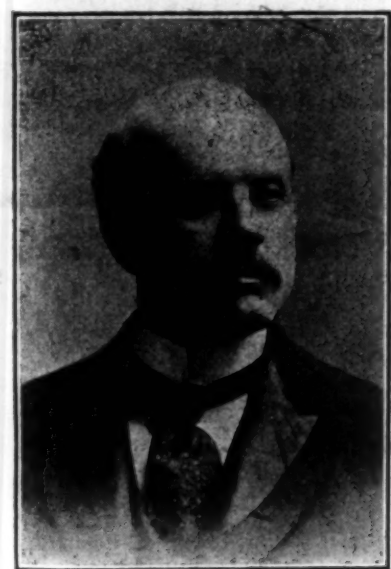
While for May Years a Business Man of Washington, His Legal Residence Is in Maryland.

Mr. Brainard H. Warner was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and came to Washington in 1863, and, for the first three months after his arrival, was clerk in the Judiciary Square Hospital, when he was promoted to a clerkship in the War Department, where he remained until the latter part of 1866, when he was appointed to a position in the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury. At the same time he was private secretary for Hon. Charles R. Bucklow, who was then a prominent Democratic Senator from Pennsylvania.

In the latter part of 1867 he was made Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue of the Ninth District of Pennsylvania, with headquarters at Lancaster, where he also continued his law studies with Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, then a Republican member of Congress from that district. He started a paper, while in this position, called "The Voice of Truth," and also aided in publishing "The Father Abraham," a picturesque campaign journal using the Dutch dialect.

In 1868 he resigned for the purpose of completing his course at the Columbia College Law School in Washington, and after making a tour through the West, as correspondent for "The Harrisburg Telegraph," entered the school and graduated a year later. He was re-appointed to his old position in the Treasury Department, but in a few months, upon his graduation, he entered upon the practice of law.

Better opportunities seemed to offer in the real estate business, for which he relinquished the law, and for many years has been prominent in every movement looking to the development of the National Capital. He was a member of the committee of one hundred to whose labors is largely attributable the present form of government of the Dis-



MR. B. H. WARNER, Candidate for Congress from the Sixth Maryland District.

trict of Columbia. He has also been connected with some of the leading banks, institutions and companies in the District of Columbia and Maryland, among them the following: A charter member of the Metropolitan Savings Bank, Central National Bank, and Second National Bank; a director of the National Metropolitan Bank, and National Safe Deposit and Trust Company, and the founder of the B. H. Warner Company, the Rudolph West Company, the Columbia National Bank, and the Washington Loan and Trust Company. He was president of the two latter-named institutions until pressure of business led to his retirement, and ever since he has been a member of their boards of directors and executive committees. One of the founders of the Washington Public Library, and vice president from its incorporation; member of the board of trustees of the American University, and trustee of Howard University, and president of the Alumni Association, George Washington University; one of the founders of the Washington Board of Trade and its second vice president; member of the Chamber of Commerce; president of the Young Men's Christian Association, and a member of the various Inaugural Executive Committees since 1870.

During the last three inaugurations he was Grand Marshal of the Division of civic organizations. Mr. Warner was president of the National Philharmonic Society and the secretary of the Yellow Fever Aid Society; president of the Sound Money Club during the campaign of 1896, dedicating his entire office force for several months to the work of that campaign. He was treasurer of the Inaugural Committee when General

Harrison became President; president of the Kensington Electric Railway, and one of the builders of the Baltimore Line and Eckington Railways. He has also served upon hundreds of committees and delegations.

He was, for many years, president of the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, and under his administration the building it now occupies was erected; and since president of the Industrial Home School. He served as a member of the board of directors of the American Surety Company of New York.

He is now president of the Presbyterian Alliance; president of the Presbyterian Home of the District of Columbia; trustee of the Reform School; trustee of the Church of the Covenant; and has been chairman of the Board of Trustees of National Park Seminary at Forest Glen, Maryland, since its foundation. He was the first Worshipful Master of Kensington Lodge, F. and A. M.; a member of Lafayette Chapter and DeMolay Commandery, and Almas Temple.

For more than twenty years he has been interested in Maryland politics and a prominent member of the Republican party, whose interest he has advanced by active participation in campaigns in different sections of the State. He was proprietor of the Montgomery Press for several years, and also president of the Maryland Editorial Association. He was also one of the original proprietors and developers of Takoma Park, Woodside, Forest Glen, Hyattsville, and several other suburbs and secretary of the committee of five on the Rock Creek Park.

In 1891 he founded the town of Kensington, Montgomery county, which very largely through his instrumentality has grown to be an attractive suburb of the National Capital. Here he built an attractive house, where he has since resided, and here he built the Warner Memorial Presbyterian Church, in memory of his father, and also the Noyes Library, which he presented to the town.

He is a member of the Bar of Montgomery county; of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and of the several courts of the District of Columbia.

The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Mr. Warner by Eskins College, South Carolina. Mr. Warner is a member of Barnside Post, Grand Army of the Republic; a member of the Republican Club of New York, and an honorary member of the American Club of Pittsburgh; was one of the vice presidents of the League of Republican Clubs.

He was a warm, personal friend of the late President McKinley, and is an ardent admirer of President Roosevelt and his policies.

In politics he is a thorough Republican, "though not an intense partisan."

He has been frequently mentioned for Congress in the Sixth District of Maryland but thus far has preferred business to politics.

Now that he has retired from active participation in business he has, at the suggestion of many friends, announced himself as a candidate for Congressional honors.

The foregoing sketch has been prepared by his campaign committee, to better acquaint the voters of the Sixth District of Maryland with the unusually active career of Mr. Warner and the large experience he has had in many lines of business and professional life. While he has been successful in business he has for many years given a large part of his time to the service of the public.

BAD METHODS REBUKED.

Judge Alexander R. Mullowney, in the District Branch of the Police Court last Thursday gave a stinging rebuke to certain officers of the police for the reprehensible methods that were resorted to in making a whiskey case. The evidence showed that these whiskey cases were made by two or three stool pigeons, with no corroborative testimony, and Judge Mullowney scored the officers for resorting to such methods in making whiskey prosecutions.

The cases were party heard, or rather the disorderly house case was partly heard in the United States branch of the Police Court, and dismissed, and when Judge Mullowney was informed of the fact and when the same defendants were brought before him he very promptly dismissed them and said that he would not encourage officers when they fail to make cases in one court to bring them to another court.

III. James F. Posey, thirty-second degree, has been appointed by the Rt. Rev. A. B. Allen, D.D., National Grand Master of Ancient York Masons, N. D. D. G. Master for the District of Columbia, Virginia and Maryland, with headquarters at Washington, D. C.

Bruce's Impudence

TAKES BRAVE MEN TO DO WHAT WE INTEND TO DO.

In speaking to a representative colored citizen a few days ago Roscoe Conkling Bruce, the irresponsible assistant superintendent of colored schools among other things, said:

"You know," said Bruce, "it takes brave men to do what Dr. Chancellor and I intend to do. We have the entire Board of Education behind us, you know, and while it may create a stir, it must be done."

If this is not gall, what do you call it? Now this schoolboy, who has not relieved himself of the fur that comes on a young chicken after it is out of a shell, is a little too previous.

The Bee is of the opinion that the reforms he had in mind were the removal of himself and Chancellor.

Dr. Chancellor and his man Friday will be given an opportunity to look at the reforms that will be made by the

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

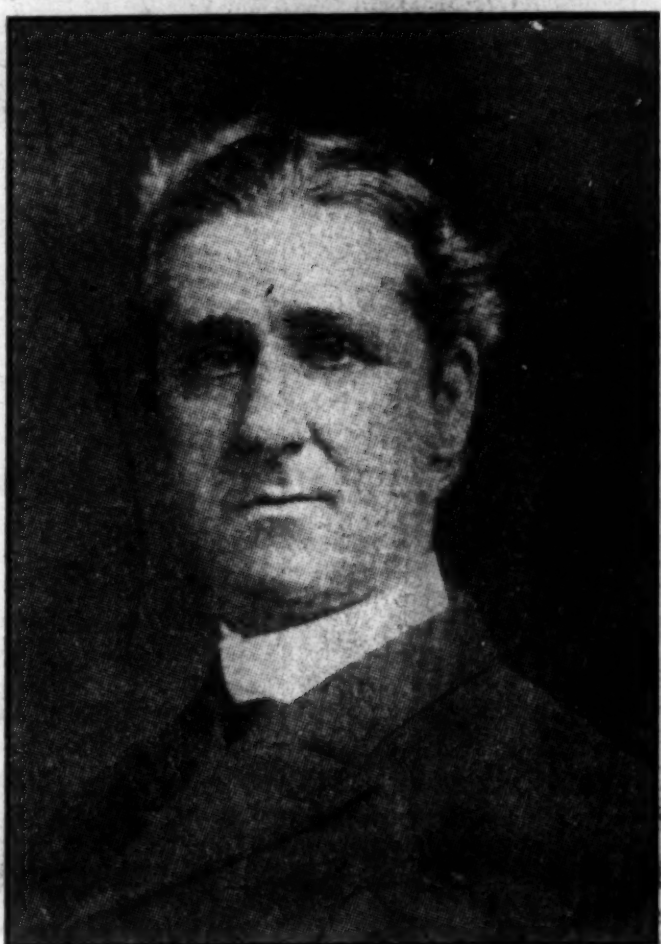
HOWARD'S GREAT DAY. DISTINGUISHED MEN PRESENT

Mr. Carnegie's Great Speech, and Mr. Bryce's Greeting. — The President Speaks; Also, Commissioner Macfarland—Timely Remarks.

Friday afternoon, November 15th, the chapel of Howard University was taxed to its utmost capacity. Hundreds were turned away. The great central figure was President Thirkield, President Roosevelt Ambassador Byrd and Andrew Carnegie. The best and most timely speeches were by Mr. Carnegie and Ambassador Bryce. At the Congressional Church in the evening one of the most interesting speakers of the evening were timely and to the point.

Below is a full report of the entire fortieth anniversary celebration of Howard University:

Rev. Dr. Wilbur Patterson Thirkield was on Friday, the 15th instant, installed



DR. WILBUR PATTERSON THIRKIELD, D.D., LL.D., THE NEWLY INSTALLED PRESIDENT OF HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

new superintendent.

If Professor Du Bois does not succeed Bruce, Prof. Hugh M. Brown, ex-superintendent George F. T. Cook will be urged.

ITEMS ON THE WING.

Mrs. Alexander Oglesby, wife of Captain Alexander Oglesby, thirty-third degree, of the War Department, is slightly convalescent at her residence, 1324 T street northwest. Ill. Oglesby is one of the prominent members of the Craft and the G. A. R.

Brother Andrew J. Carter, of Datcher Lodge, Free Masons, is still sick at the hospital. Brother Carter is a fine man and a gentleman. He has an interesting family.

At a banquet given in his honor at Manila, Secretary of War W. H. Taft, in part synopsis, stated he hoped to return in two years, but he would probably come as a private citizen.

Mrs. Mino R. Morris, who a year ago was ejected from the White House, has been temporarily placed in an insane asylum at Farmington, Mo.

The Sunday School Association of the District of Columbia held a meeting recently. Among the usual routine it urged Bible study. (Where colorphobia rules religious matters, there is no religion.)

Giles B. Jackson and other, of Richmond, Va., in charge of the Negro Exhibit, will try to have the exhibit permanently located in Richmond.

The Republican National Committee have been removed to the third floor of the National Metropolitan Bank Building of this city.

After July 4, 1908, the national flag of the United States will contain forty-six stars.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO EXCURSION.

Sunday, November 24. \$1.00 Harpers Ferry and Martinsburg and return.

\$1.35 Berkeley Springs and return.

\$2.00 Cumberland and return.

Special train leaves Washington at 8.15 a.m.

as president of Howard University. The exercises were held in Rankin Memorial Chapel, on the university campus, and picturesqueness was lent to the occasion by the multitude of academic robes and the red, green, and purple hoods of honorary college degrees.

The installation took place amid a distinguished gathering, which included Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States; James Bryce, British Ambassador; Andrew Carnegie, Rt. Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, Bishop of Washington; James R. Garfield, Secretary of the Interior; Dr. Elmer E. Brown, United States Commissioner of Education; Rev. Dr. William Ingraham Haven, of New York; District Commissioner Macfarland, many prominent members of the alumni of the institution, and representatives from more than forty other universities and schools of higher education.

As the long academic procession of men distinguished in scholarship, science, the various professions, and the affairs of the world, marched from the office of the president of the university to the ivy-clad chapel nearby, it formed a galaxy of rich color and a picture of impressive solemnity which marked the importance of the occasion.

Mr. Roosevelt's Welcome.

The large chapel hall and the spacious platform were well filled with distinguished guests of the university when President Roosevelt, accompanied by Andrew Carnegie, arrived. The presence of the President was looked for, that of the multimillionaire philanthropist was unexpected. The President was greeted with prolonged applause, and Mr. Carnegie also came in for a share of the hearty welcome which manifested itself in the waving of handkerchiefs as well as in the clapping of hands.

The principal address of the afternoon was delivered by President Roosevelt. Mr. Carnegie's name did not appear on the programme, but his unexpected arrival was made the occasion of calling on him for a speech. Ambassador Bryce, Secretary Garfield, Commissioner of Education Brown, and Rev.

Dr. John W. E. Bowen, president of Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga., were the other speakers. The inaugural address of Dr. Thirkield, in which he spoke of the aims and ideals of modern education and of the place and mission of Howard University in the higher life of a race, was the last.

Progress of the Race.

All the speakers emphasized the remarkable progress which the colored race has made in the forty years since it has enjoyed freedom. President Roosevelt pointed to the material gain which has been achieved by the race, a gain which he declared to be an indispensable step, and a long one, in building the colored race problem. He said that structure of a higher life, which must have as a basis some material foundation. He said that he knew of no men from any college in the country who have heavier burdens to bear than the graduates of Howard University. He urged them to bear these buoyantly and bravely. He spoke of the responsibility which they owe to their race throughout the country, and advised them strongly not to remain in Washington after graduation to secure a government position, but to go out into the small places, where their efforts will tell for the good of their race.

Mr. Roosevelt spoke in particular of the excellent work which has been accomplished by the theological and medical graduates of the university, and said that the same applies to all the other departments of the institution.

President Roosevelt's Address.

President Roosevelt said, in part: "During forty years, practically during the time that has elapsed since the emancipation proclamation, the colored citizens of the United States have accumulated property, until now they have some \$350,000,000 worth of taxable property in this country. During the same forty years they have been making for themselves homes, until now there are 500,000 homes owned and occupied by the colored citizens of our country. When a man and woman grow to acquire a certain amount of property, above all when they grow to own and occupy their own home, it is proof positive that they have made long strides forward along the path of good citizenship. The material basis is not everything, but it is an indispensable prerequisite to moving upward in the life of decent citizenship; and the colored man when he acquires property acquires a home has taken that indispensable first step and a long long step."

Many Difficulties to Face.

"Every graduate of an institution of learning who goes out into the world has many difficulties to face. Few have more difficulties to face than those who graduate from this institution. You, graduates, know how much of hardship you had to encounter, how much you have had to draw upon all of the courage, and faith, and resolution, and good temper that you had in you. I trust that each one of you here will realize the peculiar burden of responsibility that rests upon him, not only as an educated American citizen, but as an educated member of a race that is struggling upward toward higher and better things. The esteem that your fellow-citizens bear you; the way that they look upon you; the way in which they feel about the effects of education as it shows itself in you, will in a large degree measure their belief in and regard for the colored race. You bear a great burden of responsibility upon your shoulders. I trust you will realize it, and that help will be given to you from on high to bear it well and worthily. I know of no men graduating from any college in the United States who have a heavier load of responsibility than you bear, and, after all, there is no greater privilege given to any man than to have such a load to carry, if only he carries it well."

Advice to Ministers.

"A minister needs to remember more than anyone else the truth of the Biblical saying 'By your fruits shall men know you.' A minister needs to feel that it is incumbent upon him not merely to preach a high and yet a sane morality, but to see that his life bears out his preaching in every minute detail. His position is one of peculiar leadership, and therefore a peculiar weight of obligation attaches to it. Nothing can be more important for any people, or any race, than to have those members of that people or race who follow the profession of the ministry so conduct themselves as to be a source of inspiration to their own flocks, and at the same time to win from the outside world a respect and esteem the effects of which will be felt not only by them, but by all their people. Important though it is that there should be a high standard of

Continued on Page 4.

Chancellor's Charges

DR. CHANCELLOR TO BE TRIED A DOSE OF HIS OWN MEDICINE. THE CHARGES.

1. Incompetency and inefficiency.
2. Insubordination.
3. Opposing and antagonizing the Board of Education.
4. Conduct unbecoming a Superintendent.

THE TRIAL.

Place—At the Franklin School Building.

Time—3 P. M., Saturday afternoon, November 23.

Attorney for the Board—Stuart McNamara.

Attorney for Chancellor—Creed M. Fulton, of Peckie, Fulton & Cox.

On charges attacking his personal honor and alleging his temperamental unfitness for his position, Superintendent of Schools William E. Chancellor will be called to face the trial bar of the Board of Education at 3 o'clock this afternoon, where he will be given his last chance to prevent his dismissal as superintendent.

Stuart McNamara, attorney for the board, who prepared the charges against Dr. Chancellor, said this morning:

"If the superintendent does not appear in person at the trial the charges will be read, and his dismissal will follow."

Dr. Chancellor, who, with his wife, had a long conference this morning with his lawyers, Leckie, Fulton & Cox, refused to say whether he would appear in person for the trial next Saturday.

The charges, which are now being served on the Superintendent, allege against Dr. Chancellor, "incompetency and inefficiency," "insubordination," "opposing and antagonizing the Board of Education," and "conduct unbecoming a superintendent."

They are as follows: "To William E. Chancellor, Superintendent of the Public Schools:

"You are hereby charged, under the following specifications, with the certain offenses therein named, rendering you subject to removal and dismissal from the office of Superintendent of Public Schools of the District of Columbia, on the grounds thereof as adequate cause affecting your efficiency as such superintendent."

"Specification 1—Incompetency and inefficiency as superintendent.—In that said William E. Chancellor, superintendent, is inefficient and incompetent to properly discharge the duties of Superintendent of Public Schools of the District of Columbia by reason of his temperamental unfitness, his lack of judgment and tact, his extreme excitability and contentiousness, his evasiveness and unreliability of utterance, his tendency to publicly denounce the School Board, its members and public officials of the District of Columbia, his lack of mental poise, and his uncontrollable flightiness, whereby he has brought about mismanagement and maladministration in the discharge of his duties as superintendent in the school system of the District of Columbia, and rendering himself inefficient, incompetent and disqualified to properly discharge the duties of superintendent."

"In that said Superintendent Chancellor, by reason of the matter stated in the first paragraph of this specification and of those hereafter stated in this and the other specifications, has destroyed all confidence in him and gained antagonism of the Board of Education, of officers, teachers, pupils and the community of the District of Columbia, and is thereby unable to carry his measures or to efficiently discharge his duties as superintendent, and rendering his separation from the school system imperative, as advanced by 'Chancellor on Our Schools,' etc., page 395:

"When he has aroused such serious and extensive personal antagonism in the board and in the community as to be unable to carry his measures."

DUPLICITY CHARGED.

"In that the said William E. Chancellor, superintendent, about September 1906, originated and superintended the organization of an advisory committee for alleged educational purposes and to whom the said Chancellor attempted to delegate duties and powers properly disengageable by him, and that after the dissolution of the said advisory committee in June, 1907, after investigation by the Board of Education, the said Superintendent Chancellor denied to the Board of Education any knowledge of or part in the organization of the said advisory committee."

"In that the said Superintendent Chancellor has by the terms of his order issued October 8, 1907, needlessly and wastefully caused to be discarded about

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RECIPE FOR DAISY CAKE.

Delicate Confection Calls for Care in the Making.

Separate four eggs, beat the yolks until creamy, and add one cup sugar gradually. Beat until light; add one-quarter pound butter, beaten to a cream; then add one tablespoonful evaporated cream, diluted with enough water to make one-half cup, and one teaspoonful vanilla. Stir in one and one-half cups of flour; add two even teaspoonfuls baking powder; mix thoroughly and bake in layers. This is for the yellow part.

For the white part, beat one-half cup butter to a cream; add gradually one and one-half cups sugar; then stir in the well beaten whites of four eggs and add one cup lukewarm water and two and one-half cups flour. After the flour is added beat continually for five minutes until the batter is perfectly smooth; add the juice and rind of a lemon, an even teaspoon baking powder, and bake in layers. Make an ordinary boiled icing filling and put the layers together, alternating yellow and white. Ice the top with orange icing and color it with the grated rind. Make a perfectly plain, soft, white icing and with a pastry tube decorate it in the form of a daisy.

To Store Away Summer Hats.

The time is close at hand when white summer hats must be laid aside. Take a piece of muslin, about one and one-half yards will do. Wring through a strong bluing water and dry. Place this in your hat box so the ends hang over the edge. Make a wad of heavy paper, covered with white tissue paper, or a tin can covered would do. Place this in the box and put crown of hat over it. This is to keep the under trimming from being crushed. Get also one-half pound of white wax; cut up in small pieces, and lay over and around the hat. Cover with the ends of the blue cloth; tuck tissue paper over all, and set in cool, dry place.

Savory Stew.

Add to one quart of chicken or veal broth a large coffee cup (heaped) of macaroni, one-half teaspoon of rice, a good sized onion cut fine, a stalk of celery, two medium ears of corn cut from the cob, one Irish potato, two tomatoes, and a green pepper, excluding the seeds or parts where the seeds touch. In season, half a dozen pods of okra will add to it, sliced thinly. Use only silver or well plated spoon to stir with if okra is used, otherwise it will turn black. It never must be cooked in iron. Cook nearly two hours. If served as principal dish for luncheon, serve the chicken meat with it. It is a nourishing dish.

To Launder Ribbons.

Lingerie ribbons are no small item in the summer. One can save considerably by using this mode of cleaning them. Wash in either cold or lukewarm water with white soap and while still wet wind around a bottle or glass. The wrinkles smooth out perfectly and the ribbon comes off unfaded and as fresh as new. It can be used all summer by washing each time this way. A narrow tape sewed to the ribbon as it is taken out and the tape pulled through saves the trouble of using the bobbin when the garment is washed, as it is tacked again to the clean ribbon and pulled through in a few seconds.

Goose Liver Kiosse.

This can be made equally well of calf's liver. In Germany goose is a favorite fowl, and there are plenty of livers left over for fancy cookery. Crumble two slices of stale bread and soak them in enough milk to cover. Melt an ounce butter, add four beaten eggs, parsley, salt and a pinch of spice. Stir until it blackens, add bread and one cup of chopped liver, parboiled, and make it all into balls. Poach these in broth for one-half hour. Drain and serve in a pile with a good sauce. This is a good dish, and the recipe can be made by baking the whole in a dish instead of as above.

Peach Omelet.

Have ready half a cupful of thinly sliced and sugared peaches and warm them slightly on the back of the stove. Beat four eggs with a fourth of a cupful of sugar and a tablespoonful of lemon juice. Put a tablespoonful of butter in a frying pan and when it bubbles pour in the egg mixture. As it cooks pick up with a fork, letting the uncooked part run under until the omelet is set and a delicate brown underneath, then place the peaches in the middle, fold the omelet, turn on a hot dish, dust with powdered sugar and serve.

Chicken Tart.

Parboil one pound of spaghetti, being careful not to break it. Drain it, and line a mold, twisting it all around. Fill the center with a mixture of two cups of cold chopped chicken, one-half cup of cream blended with some flour and butter and yolk of an egg, salt, pepper, nutmeg and chopped parsley. Steam it like a custard one hour. Turn it out on a dish and pour around it some good tomato sauce. Serve hot.

Onion and Pepper Salad.

Chop six green peppers, free from seeds, and one large Bermuda onion very, very fine. Add salt, pepper, French mustard, one-half pint olive oil and juice of a lemon mixed with one inch of preserved ginger, cut up fine. Serve on a bed of lettuce leaves, ice cold.

To Keep Lemons Fresh.

Place a lemon under an ordinary drinking glass and it will keep from drying.

CHICKEN A FAVORITE DISH.

Most Appetizing Dainty When Cooked En Casserole.

The charm of cooking en casserole is in the delicious blending of flavors that it accomplishes. And one can have meat as well as vegetables, all from the same dish and with equally good flavor. Perhaps the most popular casserole dish is chicken. To prepare this the chicken should be washed and wiped very carefully and thoroughly, then buttered all over and dipped in flour. The chicken is then laid in the bottom of a good sized casserole and two cups of soup stock are added. If vegetables are desired with it a dozen small onions are put in whole, with a couple of large potatoes cut into about two dozen small balls, one carrot cut into fancy shapes, two handfuls of string beans, two stalks of celery, a clove of garlic, whole, salt and pepper, a sprig of parsley and one turnip cut into fancy shapes. All these are laid around the chicken and the casserole is then put in the oven to stay for an hour and a quarter. If the vegetables are young and fresh then it is best to put them in after the chicken has cooked for 20 minutes. But if they are old then they can be started when the chicken is, and both will become tender and done at the same time.

HOW TO MAKE CHICKEN MOLD.

Tasty Supper Dish That Is Something of a Novelty.

This is a tasty supper dish that may be made from a fowl that is too old for cooking in the ordinary way. After it is plucked and drawn wash the fowl and put it into an enameled saucepan with cold water to cover; add a small onion, two cloves and four peppercorns and one slice of lean ham; place over a moderate fire and simmer gently until the meat falls from the bone. When about half done, add a teaspoonful of salt. When done take the meat from the bones and cut into small pieces not over one-half inch square; put the bones and skin back into the saucepan and boil until the liquor is reduced to one and a half pints, then strain and season to taste. Mix with this the chicken, pour the whole into a mold and stand it in a cold place over night. When hard and cold, turn out of the mold, garnish with parsley and serve.

Chow-Chow.

Take a half pound of ground mustard, gradually mix with it a little vinegar taken from two measured quarts. Heat the larger quantity of vinegar; when boiling stir in the mixed mustard and simmer for five minutes. In the meantime peel one quart of small white onions, and boil in salted water until half done. Also half cook one quart of tiny lima beans, one quart of sweet corn scraped from the cob, two quarts of small string beans. Shred one head of cabbage, slice one dozen peeled cucumbers, salt both, let stand an hour, then drain. Add with the partly cooked drained vegetables to the prepared vinegar. Stir in one-quarter of a pound of white mustard seed and eight green peppers chopped fine. Boil all for five minutes.

How to Make a Furniture Polish.

To make a furniture polish use one ounce of brown beeswax, one-half ounce of white wax, one-half ounce of castile soap, one-half pint of turpentine and one-half pint of water. Shred the brown and white wax into a jar (a two-pound jar will do), add the turpentine and let it stand on the stove until dissolved. Shred the soap and let it boil in the water until quite dissolved. Allow to cool, then pour into the jar and stir all the ingredients together. When cold, it will be a thick cream and must be kept airtight. For old furniture this produces a deep, glowing polish quite different from any other, and it does not finger mark.

Tomato Rounds with Dressing.

Cut large, ripe tomatoes into round slices. Dust with pepper and salt. Dredge on both sides with flour. Put a large piece of butter in a frying pan with two bay leaves and a soup bunch. When the butter is hot, put in the tomatoes, being careful not to break them; turn on both sides; take out as soon as cooked and put on a hot platter. Add half a cupful of cream in the same pan and cook a few minutes. Put in two tablespoonfuls of chopped parsley, season with salt and pepper, and pour over the tomatoes. Remove the bay leaves and soup bunch before serving. It is nice for luncheon or Sunday night tea.

Egg Sauce.

So many big fish are caught and so many fish baked that a good egg sauce is to be cherished in the cook book. The egg sauce may be used with fish or fowl. Put two ounces of butter in a saucepan, and when melted, add two tablespoonfuls of flour and blend smoothly. When thoroughly mixed, add two coffee cups of boiling water, and continue to stir rapidly until the mixture has thickened satisfactorily. Add another two ounces of butter, and, when that, too, has melted, salt and pepper to taste. Just before removing from the fire add three finely chopped hard-boiled eggs.

School Children's Luncheon.

Rebake to a crisp brown enough stale bread to fill a cup measure when cut into squares. Heat three cups of milk to the scalding point (not boiling), add a large spoonful of butter, one of sugar, and one-half teaspoonful of salt. Pour over the squares of toast in tureen. Cover for a few minutes, then serve in cereal dishes.

USES FOR AMMONIA

ONE OF THE GREATEST OF LABOR SAVERS.

Practically Indispensable in All Parts of the Household—Stains of Long Standing Yield to Its Power.

Ammonia is a great labor saver at cleaning time, and its uses are legion. It does the service of almost every department of housekeeping as a polishing and cleaning agent, is inexpensive, and is, unlike gasoline, not explosive.

To begin with, two tablespoonfuls added to the bath softens the water and adds greatly to its cleansing power; it is especially to be recommended after any rough or dusty work.

Mixed in equal quantities with whitening, it makes an excellent silver polish; rub it on lightly with a flannel and polish with a dry cloth. This will keep all the silver and electroplate in good condition.

It is also effective for brass, nickel and steel. Mirrors, windows and glassware are made cleaner and brighter with less labor if washed with warm water and a little ammonia.

Sponges, brushes, combs and chamber leather are made clean and fresh by putting ammonia into the water used. The secret for keeping the leathers soft in washing them is to leave the soap in at the last, not to rinse it out.

Ammonia is useful for cleaning the kitchen sink. If common sulphate of iron in the proportion of one pound in four gallons of water be poured over the sink several times all offensive odors will be removed.

Marble-topped washstands and tables are easily stained and soiled, and will soon lose their high polish and luster unless treated with care. After the marble has been washed the luster can be restored by rubbing with a soft material; a piece of felt is one of the best things for this purpose.

To remove stains of long standing from marble mix together one gill each of soapuds, an oxgall and half a gill of turpentine; then add enough powdered pipe clay to make a stiff paste. Apply the mixture with a brush, and let it remain on for two or three days, then wipe it off. Repeat the operation if necessary.

Turpentine gives a high polish to tinware, and is also very useful for cleaning bathtub enamel which has become discolored. Dip a cloth in the turpentine, rub the stained parts and polish with a soft, clean cloth.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Save time when knife cleaning by previously warming the knife board before the fire.

Common snuff sprinkled in the chairs round the fireplace will drive away crickets.

To cut cheese smoothly and without breaking, fold tissue or paraffin paper over the knife blade.

When the white of a fresh egg is beaten to a froth and added to the cream, it will whip much more quickly and easily.

A little fresh grated coconut sprinkled over a Waldorf salad (of celery and tart apple with a mayonnaise) is a pleasant addition.

Use fine wire for hanging up such articles as rolling pins, chopping knives, potato mashers and pastry boards. The wire loop is perfectly clean.

A few drops of turpentine added to cold-water starch or boiled starch will give an excellent gloss to the linen, and will prevent it from sticking to the iron.

The flavoring of shrimps is much improved if boiling water is poured over them a short time before they are served. It must be drained away immediately.

To Make Linen Purse.

A white costume never is complete now without a white linen purse or bag. Many women who are clever with the needle have several of these. They are not hard to make, most of them being embroidered simply in French embroidery. One pretty bag is braided in a conventional design on both the front and back. The braid is narrow white braid and is to be sewed on the machine before the bag is made up. The bag may be mounted at a jeweler's, or the handles may be formed of three strands braided, each strand consisting of two lengths of braid to give strength and width. There are two rosettes of braid on each side.

Pillow Slips.

If both sides of a pillow slip are left open instead of just one they will be much easier to iron and there will be no hard corners to turn in washing. Both sides can be trimmed with lace or insertion or with embroidery. On one side of each opening sew two buttons, and on the opposite side two buttonholes to correspond. Button over the pillow. They look so much prettier than the usual pillow slips that pillow shams are not needed.

Dainty Handkerchief Bag.

This handkerchief bag is as light as a feather and is an acceptable gift for an invalid. A piece of cardboard six inches square is covered on both sides with a bit of silk. The sides of the bag are strips of pink and white silk loosely knitted. A ribbon is run in and out at the top to be used as a drawstring. Being quite large this bag is not easily lost, as smaller ones are apt to be.

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Everybody has some friend whom they wish to make happy. It may be mother or father, sister or brother. It may be a wife, or it may be a sweetheart—and no better time than Christmas is so appropriate—so suggestive. Nothing makes one feel happier than to gladden the heart of another.

Any article that you may select will be laid aside and delivered when wanted. Experienced clerks. Polite attention.

Engraving Free of Charge.

WATCHES.

We mention here but a few of our specials.

Gentlemen's 20-year-Gold Filled American Stem Winders and Setters, \$10.

Ladies 20-year Gold Filled Stem Winders and Setters, \$10.

Gentlemen's 14-carat Solid Gold American Stem Winders and Setters, as cheap as \$35.

Children's Solid Silver Watches with Pin Attachment, \$3.50; regular price, \$4.50.

Ladies Solid Gold Watches, Open Face, \$8.00.

Boys' Solid Silver Watches, \$5.00.



on Fine Silver, with Solid Silver Crucifix, 75 cents up.

Emerald, Sapphire, Garnet, Ruby, Jade, Turquoise, Topaz, Crystal, and Coral Rosaries, strung on 14-Carat Gold-Filled Chain, \$4.00 and \$5.00. Will make a handsome Christmas present.

Solid Gold Rosaries, Genuine Stones, \$25.00.

Rosaries for special devotions, viz.: Immaculate Conception, St. Ann's, St. Philomena, St. Anthony, Seven Dolors, Infant of Prague, St. Joseph, etc., with prayers either English or German.

PRAYER BOOKS

High quality at low prices, such as Key of Heaven, Manual of Prayers, St. Vincent's Manual, Vade Mecum, Sacred Heart, Following of Christ (by Kempis), Bibles, Old and New Testaments, etc. We have them in cases suitable for bridal or Christmas presents.

RELIGIOUS MEDALS

Religious Medals in Gold and Silver; Immaculate Conception, St. Benedict, St. Anthony, St. Joseph, Infant of Prague, St. Vincent de Paul, St. Aloysius, etc.

Eight-Day Sanctuary Oil, \$1.10 per gallon.

Crucifixes, hanging and standing. Candle Sticks in Gold Silver, and Brass.

Sacred Hearts, Solid Gold, 75 cents and \$1.25.

RINGS, LOCKETS, ETC.

Gents' Solid Gold Signet Rings, \$3.50 up.

Ladies' Solid Gold Signet Rings, \$2.00 up.

Child's Solid Gold Signet Rings, \$1.00 up.

Ladies' Solid Gold Medallion Lockets, \$4.00 up.

Ladies Solid Gold Crosses, \$4.00 up.

Gents' Solid Gold Lockets, \$4.00 up.

Ladies' Solid Gold Bracelets, \$5.00 up.

Ladies' 14-Carat Gold Filled Lockets, \$2.00 up.

We engrave the monograms on them in the highest style of the art.

SILVERWARE

Silver Tea Sets, \$10.00 up.

Silver Cake Baskets, \$4.00 up.

Silver Cups for Children, \$1.25 up.

Silver Baking Dish, 7.00.

Silver Butter Dishes, \$3.50 up.

Silver Pickle Castors, \$3.00 up.

The above silver is the Genuine Rogers, which speaks for itself.

CATHOLIC GOODS

We have the largest line of Catholic Goods in the city.

Genuine Pearl Rosaries, 35 cents up.

Genuine Pearl Rosaries, strung



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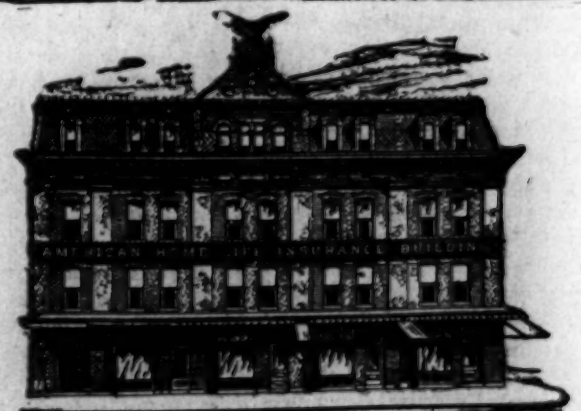
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AT DEATH OF LINCOLN

CAPT. GATCH PROBABLY LAST SURVIVOR OF WITNESSES.

Saw Assassin Jump from Box After Fatal Shot, Then Helped Carry President to House Across Street.

Aurora, Ind.—In a pretty hillside farmhouse two or three miles west of this place, in a hale, old age—only slightly crippled occasionally with rheumatism—lives Capt. O. C. Gatch, an army pensioner who is probably the last person surviving who was present at the deathbed of President Lincoln.

Capt. Gatch was present at the battle of Chickamauga, where he was captured and taken to Libby prison at Richmond. After seven months' imprisonment there he was removed to Danville, Va., thence to Macon, Ga., thence to Columbia, S. C., and finally to Charlotte, N. C., where early in the spring of 1865 he escaped, crossing the country afoot to Knoxville, Tenn., where Gen. Stoneman, in command there, furnished him transportation to Washington by way of Milford, O., his home.

At Milford he found his brother, Dr. Charles Gatch, who had meanwhile served as a surgeon in Rosecrans' division of Sherman's army, but had then retired and returned to Ohio. Capt. Gatch, accompanied by his brother, in a few days started to Washington, reaching the capital on the morning of April 14, 1865—the day made so sadly memorable in American history.

Together the brothers stopped at one of the smaller hotels and, after looking about the city, which was new to them, they concluded to attend the theater—"Ford's theater," where Laura Keane was to play that evening in



CAPTAIN O.C. GATCH.

Bonicault's humorous comedy, "Our American Cousin."

They went early, securing seats in the dress circle, only a few feet from the doors of the private box assigned to the president. They had not been there long when President Lincoln, a Miss Harris and Maj. Rathbone came in. Mr. Lincoln was received with warm and enthusiastic cheers.

The play began, and the young soldier, with his brother, enjoyed its humor immensely.

Presently he heard the report of a pistol; there was an outcry and a struggle in the president's box; then, suddenly Capt. Gatch and his brother saw a man spring from the front of the box—his foot becoming slightly entangled in an American flag—down upon the stage 14 feet below, falling on his left side, but recovering himself in a moment; then running to the central door behind the stage.

"Excited crowds during those war times were familiar sights," Capt. Gatch said, "but I never witnessed such a scene as was now presented. Nobody, for a time, knew really what had happened. Access to the box was guarded by a soldier. He recognized in me a union soldier—my brother did not then wear his uniform—came to me, whispered to me that the president had been shot, and requested me to come into the box, where my help might be required."

"Accompanying him, I found the president lying back with his head across the top of his chair, his coat, waistcoat and shirt bosom opened by Maj. Rathbone, apparently looking for his wound. Maj. Rathbone asked me if I knew of a physician or surgeon near at hand. I told him my brother was with me, and was an excellent physician and army surgeon. 'Bring him in, then,' he said, and I at once went and brought in my brother, who had remained, of course, awaiting me."

"He intimated quietly to Maj. Rathbone that the president was in effect killed, and suggested that the dying man should be removed from the theater. Arrangements were immediately made to receive him at the house of a family named Smith, who lived just opposite. Maj. Rathbone, the guard, my brother and myself then lifted and carried him down through the front entrance to the theater into and across the street, where he was placed upon the bed prepared for him there."

"Dr. Barnes, the president's physician, had meanwhile been summoned, and was also soon there. My brother and I remained at the president's bedside, or in the room, all night, until he died."

EXPLORER TO USE POLAR BEARS.

Capt. Amundsen Will Endeavor to Reach Poles with Them.

New York.—That he would try for the north pole in 1910, with polar bears to draw his sledges on the final dash, was stated by Capt. Roald Amundsen, navigator of the northwest passage and discoverer of the north magnetic pole, who recently arrived here from Christiania. Capt. Amundsen, who traveled to the Pacific in the Gjoa, a 49-ton sloop, says that he will set apart five years in which to complete his voyage to the pole, for in his opinion it can be done in no shorter time. "The route by the way of the Behring sea is the only one, and it is



CAPT. ROALD AMUNDSEN.

my purpose to take the advantage of the Japan current, which goes north, and drift with it until the ice comes each winter. I believe that is the way I will be brought to an approximately short distance from the pole.

"Then, as to the bears. It is no idle talk, and Carl Hagenbeck, in Hamburg, will deliver them broken to harness to draw sledges. Polar bears are not as ferocious as many persons believe, and one bear would do the work of many dogs. Constitutionally they are better fitted to travel over the ice than any dog. Their food would be seal meat, and four bears will be sufficient to furnish the transportation required. Bears have greater endurance than dogs, and I believe that Mr. Hagenbeck will do as he agrees as to their training."

REPLICA OF THE SPHINX.

Work of an American Woman Bought for a Chicago Museum.

London.—A remarkable work by an American woman sculptor, who is now resident in Paris, has been bought for presentation to the Field Columbian museum in Chicago by W. N. McMillen, the well-known American traveler and explorer.

The work is a plaster replica of the sphinx, made to scale, and the artist is Mrs. David Garrick Longworth, who was before her marriage Miss Beatrice Willis. Mrs. Longworth was a Chicago girl and received first lessons in sculpture in Chicago's art schools.

Mrs. Longworth's sphinx is ten feet long and three feet high. She spent three years on the work while she and her husband were living in Cairo, where Mr. Longworth was the editor and publisher of The Sphinx, a newspaper devoted to travel and society news. Every detail of the reproduction



WORK OF AN AMERICAN WOMAN.

tion is in exact proportion and Mrs. Longworth has climbed all over the great Egyptian monument making measurements. She is probably the only woman who has ever been on the head of the sphinx.

The statue was exhibited at the Paris salon in 1903.

Pranks of a Billygoat.

A billygoat climbed a tall fir tree at Hood River, on the ranch of Frank Chandler. The witness is Hans Lage, while on his way to the city, Lage discovered one of Mr. Chandler's acrobatic billy goats up 50 feet in a large fir tree, browsing as contentedly as if swiping sweet peas through a neighbor's picket fence.—Hood River (Ore.) News-Letter.

His Moscot.

Colonel—Ah, my boy, that faithful old horse there was the means of saving my life when we were at Spion Kop.

Friend—Really, colonel! Colonel—Yes; he kicked me in the little arm, so that I couldn't fight, and the other chaps got shot while I was in the hospital.

SOLDIERS OF EUROPE

COMPARISON OF FRENCH AND GERMAN MILITARY METHODS.

Agility and Resourcefulness on the One Hand and Dogged Persistence on the Other.

Paris.—Having had the privilege of witnessing, at 48 hours' interval, the grand maneuvers of the French and German armies, some comparison of their methods and the qualities and defects of the troops as they strike the spectator may be of interest.

I could but sum this up by saying that it is a case of French mobility against German method. The French are a warlike race, who delight in military action for its own sake. The whole people takes delight in the pomp and circumstance of military parade. They love the "panache" and all that goes with it. The Germans are the greatest military power in the world, but the German is not warlike. He has the highest sense of duty of any soldier in Europe, and that replaces in him the inborn fighting spirit of the Latin race.

The French infantry soldier is probably as near the ideal soldier as one can find. He has a cheerfulness under difficulties and an endless amount of resource.

But it is his extraordinary marching powers that astound the spectator. A French regiment covers the ground at wonderful speed and never seems to tire. Fifty kilometers a day are at times covered by French infantry, and marches of 70 and more kilometers are occasionally done. I speak, of course, of the troops of the line. The "Chasseurs a pied," the famous "victors," are unique among the armies of Europe. What they can accomplish in the way of marching no other troops can pretend to equal.

Three years ago, at the maneuvers at Brienne-le-Chateau, I was one day



AMERICAN OFFICERS AT GERMAN MANEUVERS.

watching the troops marching into the town after the day's operations. Regiment after regiment swung by looking as if they were good for another 50 kilometers, though they had been on the move for 12 long hours. In front of the marine, where the headquarters of the army was established, Gen. Brugere and Gen. Chaffee were standing with a half dozen officers of the American mission. As each regiment swung around the corner the men, as soon as they saw the American uniforms, seemed galvanized. Every man pulled himself up and stepped out to show the foreign visitors that there was still the old French spirit left. They gave the last "coup de collier" and swept past with a swing and vigor astonishing in men who all had something like 50 kilometers behind them. An army that can give this "coup de collier" for the honor of the flag has the true military spirit.

The Kaiser's sturdy infantry soldier is, in my opinion, wanting in this absolute pride in his profession. He tramps on mile after mile with dogged perseverance, but without the wonderful elastic, springy step of the "pionnier."

But where the French soldier excels the German soldier is in his resourcefulness. He knows how to shift for himself and is full of little tricks for increasing his comfort, of which the more stolid German has no idea. For instance, the speed with which a French regiment will get its coffee ready on the maneuver ground looks sometimes like legerdemain. I have been with French troops when it has rained for three days unceasingly, and when there was not a piece of dry wood for ten kilometers round. Yet within a quarter of an hour of the bugles sounding the halt the fires were lit and the coffee boiling. Then if one gives a French soldier a piece of meat and a handful of potatoes he will turn out a "rata" which cannot be beaten anywhere. As according to the Napoleonic dictum "an army marches on its belly" this is an important trump in the hands of the French.

In the matter of artillery I think there can be no two opinions. The French possess the finest artillery of any army on the continent, well horsed and well commanded. The German cavalry is excellently mounted, and the men seen thoroughly trained. The scouting and reconnoitering is carried out in good style, the men moving over the country with the greatest precaution and taking advantage of every bit of cover. The horses are of good quality, and the men are good, if not of first-class order.

TO WED VANDERBILT HEIRESS.

Engagement of Miss Gladys to Austrian Nobleman Announced.

Newport, R. I.—Following the arrival here of Count Laszlo Szechenyi of Budapest, formal announcement of his engagement to Miss Gladys Moore Vanderbilt, daughter of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, and one of the richest heiresses in the country, has been made.

It is expected the wedding will take place at The Breakers some time this autumn.

Count Szechenyi, whose name is pronounced Tse-chen-ye, is 28 years of age, rich, good looking and a lie-



COUNT LASZLO SZECHENYI.

tenant in his king's imperial household. His father was Count Emerich Szechenyi, and had the decoration of the Order of the Golden Fleece. His mother was Countess Alexandra of Szatary-Szirmay.

Count Laszlo has three elder brothers, Counts Dionysius, Peter and Stephan, all of whom, like himself, are reserve lieutenants in the imperial hussars.

The count, who is the youngest son of the late Count Emerich Szechenyi, for several years ambassador from Austria-Hungary to Germany, is rich and good-looking. He has a hereditary seat in the Hungarian parliament and is one of the chamberlains of the Austrian emperor.

Miss Vanderbilt is the youngest child of the late Cornelius and Mrs. Vanderbilt, and was introduced to New York society three years ago. Since her debut she has passed considerable time each year in Europe with her mother. They went abroad the last time following a trip to California last April. They returned to New York recently, coming immediately to Newport.

Miss Vanderbilt is very popular in society. She is accomplished in music and has studied singing in Paris with Jean de Reszke.

Miss Gladys is just past her twenty-first birthday, when she was allotted her share of her father's vast estate. The share amounted, it is estimated, to about \$12,500,000.

BELL WITH A HISTORY.

Was Originally in Lighthouse on Minot's Lodge.

Boston.—The Baptist churchgoers of Bryant's Pond, Me., are called by a bell that was originally in the lighthouse on Minot's Lodge. The lighthouse was destroyed by a storm dur-



THE HISTORIC OLD BELL.

ing the early '40s and not long afterward the bell was rescued from the bottom of the ocean.

Samuel T. Faulkner had the bell placed in the tower of a mill at Turner, Me., where it hung for more than half a century. The mill was burned two years ago and the bell was partially destroyed. At the same time Mr. Faulkner lost his life in the fire.

The bell has now been recast and presented to the church at Bryant's Pond by a daughter of Mr. Faulkner.

Learn to Be Joyous.

Laughter is a gift that makes man akin to the gods, that wakens the best and brightest of his nature. The art of laughter should be cultivated; in fact, all and everything that leads to joy. The wish to be happy, the love of gladness and beauty, is a thing to be desired; consequently, it is worth a little cultivation. Play is an essential factor in men's lives as work. Philosophers tell us that no man lives his own life until he plays. Work comes from the exigencies of life, from the "musts" of the world, which often push men along different paths to those they would choose to travel by from inclination or capacity. Play, however, is his recreation, and here at his leisure time comes out his whole soul; his power of and choice of play, his greater or lesser necessity of it, to recuperate mind and body from the strain of daily life.

TO SAVE FISH SUPPLY

MOVEMENT TO PROTECT IMPORTANT FOOD STAPLE.

Finny Tribe in Inland Seas Has Been Steadily Depleted—Lack of Uniform Laws Said to Be the Cause.

Washington.—Uncle Sam is about to inaugurate a battle to save the nation's food fish.

Already he has given the subject much attention, and a department of fish hatcheries has planted in waters all over the country millions of spawn and fingerlings.

But the new movement is to be much more systematic. It will make the entire problem of fish supply one for Washington to deal with. As a preliminary, every state in the union will be asked to cede its rights over the principal rivers and lakes which pass through the territory of the other states.

Thus empowered the United States government will be able to enact uniform laws and have authority to compel observance of regulations that will prevent the wholesale destruction of one of the most important staples of our food.

The preliminaries to the movement were arranged a short time ago at the meeting of the American Fisheries society, which met in Erie, Pa., after having made an extensive investigation of the fish problem on the Great Lakes and their tributaries.

The society found that the once teeming supply of fish in the great inland sea is being steadily depleted until to-day it is not 50 per cent. of what it was.

William E. Meehan, chief of the Pennsylvania department of fisheries,



an expert, who has made a life study of the subject, announced that at the root of the trouble lay the lack of uniform legislation.

Nearly every state has some laws to protect the fish, he said, and there are also Canadian restrictions, but they are not alike.

What is needed, the commissioner explained, is a conference between state, federal and Canadian authorities to map out a program that will give the fish a chance.

Commissioner Meehan was authorized to present the case to President Roosevelt and to the Canadian authorities, and also to prepare for each state a draft of the bills that must be introduced into each legislature to cede control of the fish waters to Washington. It is hoped that by the time the United States and Canada have their conference on the subject Uncle Sam will have obtained from all the interested states the rights necessary to act for all.

The American Fisheries society is an influential body, made up of the fish commissioners of the United States government and of the 30 states that have been attempting to deal with one of the most important problems bearing on the increasingly difficult question of food.

For two years the matter of federal control has been recognized as the only solution of the great lakes fisheries question, but the present movement will carry the idea a good deal further and will give Washington authority over every considerable body of water in the country that is a supply point for fish. Minnesota and Michigan, recognizing the importance of this issue, have already ceded their rights to the United States.

The Canadian minister of marine has expressed himself as eager to meet the United States government more than half way on any proposition that can be advanced for the good of the cause.

In exercising authority over the fish waters the supply will be protected by the enforcement of laws as to the open and closed season, the size of fish to be caught, the size of the mesh seines, so as to let the smaller fish escape, the methods of fishing, protection of the waters from pollution and all the other advanced systems of saving the finny residents of the deep from extinction.

The movement is not planned in the interest of sportsmen, nor for those who sell fish, though both will benefit largely. The sportsmen of the country will be a unit for all such regulations as are planned, for their one great idea is to see the game fish of Uncle Sam's domain protected from extinction.

A MEMORIAL TO LONGFELLOW.

Couper's Statue of Poet to Be Unveiled in Washington.

New York.—Ready for casting in bronze, a heroic statue of Henry W. Longfellow rests in the studio of the sculptor, William Couper, at 207 East Seventeenth street. It is expected that by next spring the memorial tribute will be ready for unveiling in Washington.

Seven years ago the Longfellow National Memorial association was organized, with Chief Justice Fuller as president and Grover Cleveland and Theodore Roosevelt as honorary members of the board of regents. Others who have labored to make the efforts of the board successful are



STATUE OF HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

Bishop Alexander Mackay-Smith, Brainerd H. Warren, Bishop Lawrence, Gov. Curtis Guild, Dr. Edward E. Hale, Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, Col. Thomas W. Higginson, Julia Ward Howe, Henry Cabot Lodge, Andrew Carnegie and Charles W. Eliot, president of Harvard university.

Congress gave the site for the statue at the corner of Connecticut and Rhode Island avenues and contributed \$4,000 for the pedestal. The remainder of the \$25,000 needed was raised by popular subscription. Mr. Couper began the preliminary sketches in March of this year, and recently the judges appointed to pass on the work expressed their entire satisfaction with the clay model now on exhibition. Mr. Couper said that this was the first full length statue of Longfellow ever made.

WINNER OF BALLOON RACE.

German Aeronaut Captures International Trophy in the "Pommern."

St. Louis.—Oscar Erbsloeh, the winner of the James Gordon Bennett trophy in the international airship race, which started from this city recently, was born at Elberfeld, Germany, in 1879. He is a wholesale merchant, and served in a cuirassier regiment. His aeronautic experiences began in 1904. A year later he qualified as pilot in the Niederreheinscher Verein für Luftschiffahrt, of which society he is now a director. He has made 52 free ascensions, landing in Germany, Belgium, France and Holland. In the



OSCAR ERBSLOEH.

Pommern, which he used in the race, he won the Brussels international competition September 15 against 22 competitors. After a voyage of 30 hours he landed at Bayonne, France, a distance of 630 miles.

Did Well.

Miss Ellen Terry writes of Sir Henry Irving: "When I was touring with him in America at the time when he was at the highest point of his fame I watched him one day in the train, always a delightful occupation, as his face provided many different pictures a minute, and being struck by a curious expression, half triumphant, half despairing, I asked him what he was thinking about. 'I was thinking,' he answered slowly, 'how strange it is that I should have made the reputation I have as an actor, with nothing to help me—with no equipment. My legs, my voice—everything has been against me. For an actor who can't walk, can't talk and has no face to speak of, I've done pretty well.'"

Tree Planting in Scotland.

A state forest demonstration area is to be established in Scotland. The government has purchased for this purpose the estate of Inverleiver, in Argyllshire, owned by Col. Malcolm of Portlough, and it is understood that the price agreed upon is less than \$150,000.

Consisting of about 12,350 acres, the property extends for nearly nine miles along the western side of Loch Awe—one of the most charming places in the Western highlands, and a favorite resort of wealthy English tourists—and stretches across to Loch Arich. The land consists chiefly of hill pasture. At present there is practically no timber upon the estate, and a generation will elapse before there can be any crop worth marketing.

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CHANCELLOR'S BAIT.

The bait that was thrown out to the Star by the Superintendent of public instruction was readily swallowed. If the Superintendent knew that there was nothing against Mrs. Myers, why did he remove her? It is a very late day for the Superintendent to attempt to draw the sympathy of the Star by such subterfuge. The unwarrantable attack upon the Board of Education and the malicious charge that the Superintendent made against Dr. Everman should be dealt with severely. The board should, if the law permits, suspend the Superintendent subject to the investigation. He has said enough to warrant his immediate suspension and removal. The talk that the Board of Education should not try him is all rot. Not only will the board try him, but if the charges are sustained he will be dismissed, and the people will applaud the board. The Superintendent has declared that the people are with him. This is untrue. There are a few fools in this city who will be with anything and follow anybody. But the people, the good, honest, upright Christian people are against Dr. Chancellor, and have always been against him.

The Board of Education has been unmercifully assaulted by the Superintendent. The board has been charged with everything except honesty. Highway robbery is the mildest charge that has been made against the Board of Education and the people of this city. Give us home rule.

JAMES A. COBB, ESQ.

The appointment of Attorney James A. Cobb as special assistant United States Attorney is a deserving compliment to the bar of the District of Columbia. Attorney General Bonaparte recommended the appointment of Mr. Cobb. Of course, the President is responsible for it, and Prof. Booker T. Washington is indebted to the President and the President is indebted to Attorney General Bonaparte, who found it possible to make it. The Bee appreciates the appointment, and all others should who could not get it. That Attorney Cobb was successful, others who failed should congratulate him. There is no selfishness or meanness in the man. He likes to see his associates elevated. Why not appreciate his elevation? The President does some very good things occasionally, and then again he is uncertain. However, in the appointment of Attorney Cobb the administration has given recognition to a colored member of the bar in the District Attorney's Office. Ex-assistant District Attorney A. A. Birney did not wait for the recommendation from President Harrison or the Attorney General when he appointed Prof. H. H. Hart in the United States District Attorney's Office. While the appointment of Attorney Cobb is appreciated, and the Bee believes that he is a deserving young man, it is hoped that the President will make an appointment of a representative colored citizen under the District government. The bar holds Mr. Cobb in high esteem.

ANOTHER FALSEHOOD.

William E. Chancellor, who will be tried today by the Board of Education, stated that the Editor of The Bee, W. Calvin Chase, had threatened to break up his meeting last Sunday at the Second Baptist Church, and that he, Chase, was present, but, owing to the presence of officers, he was prevented from doing so.

Mr. Chase made no threats to break up his meeting, and neither was Mr. Chase present. Mr. Chase did not think enough of Chancellor's meeting neither to attend it nor threaten to break it up.

There were present about one hundred and fifty people, and they were there not for the respect they had for the superintendent, but more out of curiosity.

In the first place the Editor of The Bee believes in free speech, and he knew that Chancellor's speech would have no effect on those who heard it. The next speaker at the Second Baptist, so M. B. Johnson, its pastor, stated, would be Senator Ben Tillman, whom Johnson has invited.

The Bee has since learned that Senator Tillman had declined his invitation.

The pastor of the Second Baptist Church made a great effort to fill his lecture room last Sunday afternoon, but he failed. His church members failed to turn out to hear his speaker.

HOWARD'S FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

Dr. Thirkield, president of the Howard University, is to be congratulated. The fortieth anniversary of that institution that was so successfully carried out last week will go down in history as one of the greatest events of that institution.

Dr. Thirkield was inaugurated as president of the leading national institution in the United States. He brought around him the President of the United States, the British Ambassador, Andrew Carnegie and many other distinguished men. Dr. Thirkield will succeed as president because he is honest. There is nothing hypocritical about him. He is straight forward in his dealings with men and measures. He is anxious for young colored men to succeed and for Howard University to be supported by such men who honored the institution with their presence last week. The right man is at the head of Howard University, and the Bee believes that it will be supported by the entire country because the right man is its president.

A full report of the fortieth anniversary of Howard University appears in this week's issue of The Bee.

THE SCHOOLS

The Board of Education will try Dr. Wm. E. Chancellor today and remove him if he is found guilty. The Bee as well as others don't believe his charge against Mr. Everman, and so far as his reference to Captain Oyster is concerned and the Editor of The Bee there is no truth in it. The Editor of The Bee was closer to Dr. Chancellor than he was to Captain Oyster because all that was promised to the Editor of The Bee was made to him by Dr. Chancellor, as his letter will show in the possession of the Editor of The Bee. This is no idle assertion and neither is it a falsehood. The Superintendent of Schools asked the Editor of The Bee more than he asked the Superintendent of Schools. If the charges that Dr. Chancellor made against the Board of Education are as true as those he made against the Editor of The Bee, and more especially the charge he made of the Editor's presence at his meeting last Sunday, then there is truth in anything that he has said. Our public schools have never been in such a deplorable condition as they are today, and the sooner a remedy is made the better it will be for our schools.

PEACE AND HARMONY

Every self-respecting citizen of the District appreciates highly the effort being made by the Board of Education to restore peace and or-

der in the Washington schools

The discord of the past fifteen months has been almost unbearable—in our city where the best of feeling exists between the educated people of both races.

With these people the problem has been solved, for they seem to dwell together in peace without the slightest desire of coming together socially.

WHY THE NEGRO IS NOT RESPECTED.

It is not surprising to the intelligent people in this country why the Negro is not respected. This question is easily solved. In politics he is a nonentity. He permits his so-called Republican friends to abuse him, ignore him and discriminate against him, and then when he is needed to save the party he scrambles to the trough like hogs to slop. This is the main reason the Negro is not respected.

OUR MOTHER-IN-LAW.

The people of Washington think that it would be a good idea for some of these people who are connected with the schools to move their office to that of either wife or mother-in-law since they have so much business to do for them in the schools. There are several cases on hand in the schools now, which we will refrain from mentioning now, but will watch their progress.

SENATOR FORAKER.

The American people would gladly welcome the announcement of the candidacy of Senator J. B. Foraker as a presidential candidate. He is a safe man and loyal to the Constitution. He believes in manhood rights and the rights of every individual. If he is nominated he would get the entire colored vote of the country.

HOWARD'S FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY

Continued from Page 1.

morality, a high standard of good citizenship among persons of every profession, it is most of all important that such should be the case among those who are to teach their fellows in the things of the soul.

New Medicos Should Migrate.

"I earnestly hope that the average graduate of your medical department will not stay around Washington; that he won't try to get into some government position; that he won't even go to some other large city. I hope he will go out and dwell among his fellow-citizens of color in their own homes, and be to them not only a healer of their bodies but a center for raising them in every part of their lives. I have been struck in traveling through the South to find how many colored doctors have gone into other business as well. Very naturally, frequently you will find that they own drug stores, and I was struck by what very nice drug stores, and how prosperous many of them have been. I was struck by the esteem in which they were held, as a rule, by all of their neighbors, and by the evident fact that each colored doctor who did his work well exercised a very perceptible influence in raising the standard of citizenship of all the colored citizens of the locality in which he resided. I do not know a more effective bit of home missionary work than is being done in this way."

When the President had finished his speech, Justice Job Barnard, president of the board of trustees of the university, the presiding officer, introduced Ambassador Bryce.

"It is not unfitting," said Ambassador Bryce, "that I should be present on this occasion, representing as I do a country which has many colored people within its domains. We are all fellow-workers and should be sympathetic fellow-workers in the effort to recompense the colored man for the wrongs which have been done to him by the white race since that day, nearly three hundred years ago, when the first slave ship crossed the Atlantic."

Mr. Bryce declared that patience and hope are the two words which must be kept constantly in mind in working out the progress sometimes seemed to be slow, but that the upward movement of the race had been much more rapid, owing partly to the environment of an enlightened civilization—that of the Anglo-Saxon race, which lived for centuries in a savage state in the wilds of Western Europe.

The Ambassador expressed his belief that higher academic education as well as industrial training is needed for the colored race, so as to give the opportunity for developing the exceptional gifts which will be found thereby to be possessed by some members of the race.

Loud was the applause when Justice Barnard called on the next speaker, An-

drew Carnegie. Silencing the audience with a slight wave of the hand, Mr. Carnegie said that his presence seemed to him Providential, as he was totally unaware of the exercises to be held at Howard when he came to Washington.

"Don't Worry," Says Carnegie.

"This nation never failed to solve any problem placed before it," he said, "and it will not fail in regard to the Negro problem. In fact, most of the problems about which anxious politicians," he added, turning to President Roosevelt and bowing gracefully, "worry, solve themselves. We try to settle problems a hundred years ahead of us, and long before that time the problems are gone. This nation will be revered for solving the problem of the 'slaves that were, men that are to be.' Don't worry about the Negro."

Commissioner of Education Brown spoke of the twofold nature of a university, as an institution of learning and of professional training. He declared that the best thing which science has to teach is a moral attitude toward truth, and that the best thing in professional training is likewise a moral attitude and choice.

Secretary Garfield, under whose department the supervision of Howard University comes, declared that it is his desire to make closer the relation between his branch of the Federal Government and the institution of learning. He said that education has not received from the Federal Government the aid which it should have, and that the Government has in this city, with its large colored population, a great opportunity for noble work.

Rev. Dr. John W. E. Bowen spoke of the necessity of the higher education for the Negro so as to give him the ability to learn to think accurately, to appreciate the value of character, and the true meaning of culture.

Dr. Thirkield's Inaugural.

In his inaugural address Rev. Dr. Thirkield said that Howard University opens to any man of any race the opportunity to unfold the best and divinest in him, so far as broad educational opportunity is a help to this end.

"Every man has in him values above all market price," said Dr. Thirkield. "This is the Democratic ideal. Democracy bears witness to the capacity of the downmost man. There are in American history numberless examples of the fact that the common man has stored up in him uncommon powers for highest life and service to man. Lincoln, Grant, and Douglass are conspicuous examples."

"This is the meaning of equality—not that every man in capacity is the equal of every other man, or that there is any such thing as equality of gifts and powers, for it is a truism that 'Liberty leads to inequality based on natural differences of capacity and application among men.' It is rather that in a Democracy every man has a right to equality of opportunity, may claim equal right with every other man to a free unfoldment of all the powers and possibilities that are stored up in him; that there are diversities of gifts, but one spirit of freedom; that no artificial barrier shall be placed in the way of any man; that in civil life there shall be not a spirit of repression, but of broad and generous recognition. Howard University stands for just this."

"The needs and claims of the Negro for such an education as will draw forth the entire man to his best is grounded in his humanity," he continued. "The demands of modern sociology are for 'social consciousness that shall be characterized by a threefold conviction of essential likeness of men, of the mutual influence of men, and of the value and sacredness of the person.' This means that all men should be sons of God and brothers of their fellow-men; that no race is left without witness of the divine in mental and moral capacity; that men are so bound up together that education must be for all, and that the personality of every man is sacred."

"For forty years strong, brave men—men with courage equal to their lofty ideals for a race—have built their thought and life into the professional schools of Howard University. Their graduates are now constructive helpers and healers of their fellow-men. These schools were never so crowded. The call for trained men was never so urgent. The demand now is imperative for larger equipment if the urgent needs of a race are to be answered."

Two Hurt by Fall.

Just before President Roosevelt reached the university chapel the cement flooring of the vestibule entrance to the chapel gave way and precipitated about fifty persons to the ground, ten feet below. It was at first thought many of these had been severely injured, and several were taken to Freedmen's Hospital close by.

J. W. Cromwell, teacher in a public school, sustained an abrasion of the ankle, and Thomas Austin, a student at the university, was slightly injured. A temporary plank walk was put in place before the President arrived.

The fortieth anniversary of the foundation of the university was celebrated Friday night at the First Congregational Church.

"In this city, where a larger Negro

population is found than in any other," said Commissioner Macfarland, "such an institution as Howard University is necessary, and recently it has rendered three public services. It has given a portion of its park for the new Freedmen's Hospital; it has raised a fund of \$32,000 for the new Y. M. C. A., and it has given one of its faculty to start the new industrial school for Negro children at Blue Plains."

Mr. Macfarland paid a high tribute to Howard University and its president that elicited great applause.

Dr. Cornelius H. Patton, James C. Napier, Dr. George F. Miller, and Dr. Roland Cotton Smith also delivered addresses.

The university choir and the university orchestra furnished music for the occasion. The benediction was pronounced by Bishop Satterlee.

CHANCELLOR ON CHARGES

Continued from Page 1.

fifty-four thousand text-books.

"In that said Superintendent Chancellor, after directing the introduction of the study of geography into the 8th grade, of physiology into the seventh and eighth grades, and of writing in the eighth grade, and requiring the purchase of text-books for such studies, before the said text-books so purchased could be used, heedlessly and without judgment attempted to supersede the said studies and prevent the use of the said text-books by the introduction of the studies of Latin and German in the said grades, thereby attempting to entail a great financial loss in the disuse of the books so purchased, and requiring the supply of books for the new studies, for which no money was appropriated by law."

"In that said Superintendent Chancellor willfully exceeded his authority in the extension of high school students to the grade schools, having applied to the Board of Education by letter of September 8, 1907, for authority to prepare plans for the extension of such studies to eight schools, and having received such authority by order of the Board on the representation of the said Superintendent that he would submit the definite details of the proposed course at a subsequent meeting of the Board. Nevertheless, the said Superintendent, in excess of said authority and in disregard of his representations, actually put such plans into full effect in fourteen buildings, or twenty-one classes, and proposing to further extend such course to four more buildings and to the sixth grade, and thereafter at the meeting of the Board of Education on November 14, 1907, denied such course to have been in effect."

Insubordination Charged.

"Specification II, Insubordination.—That the said Superintendent Chancellor was guilty of insubordination in that after his having been granted leave of absence for vacation to August 15, 1907, he failed and refused to return until August 24, 1907; after being directed on August 27, 1907, to be present at the meeting of the Board of Education on August 28, 1907, the said Superintendent Chancellor left the city without a word of explanation and remained away until September 2, 1907, and thereafter represented to the Board that in his absence he was engaged in official duties with a member of the School Commission, when in fact the said Chancellor was not so engaged, but was in Cincinnati, or Chicago, or elsewhere in the West on private business."

"In that said Superintendent Chancellor refused to obey the order of the Board of Education to appear before a committee of the said board at a stated meeting in October, 1907, and, although having stated that he would appear pursuant to summons, afterward repudiated said statement and refused to appear, as in the following communication:

"Oct. 24.

"Dear Captain Oyster:

"I will meet your special committee or any committee of the Board of Education, alone or in regular session, any time at any place; but I decline absolutely to appear publicly before your special committee. I decline also to put in evidence any communication received in the course of confidential business. I consider it contrary to public welfare and to my official duty to promote this attack on an excellent subordinate. I said this to you and to Mr. Cox yesterday, in substance."

"Respectfully,

"W. E. Chancellor."

"In that said Superintendent Chancellor was guilty of insubordination in that he advised and counseled Assistant Superintendent Bruce to disobey the order of the Board of Education directing said Bruce to appear at a meeting of its committee on October 24, 1907, although the said Chancellor well knew that said Bruce was under orders of the Board to appear at the said meeting."

Accused of Falsification

"Specification III, Opposing and Antagonizing the Board of Education.—In that said Superintendent in, to wit, February, 1907, contributed to and conspired at the introduction and passage of a proposed law known as the 'Smith Bill,' seeking to subvert the control of the Board of Education and the enlargement of the authority of the uper-

intendent, and thereafter denied to the said Board of Education that he had any part in or knew anything about the said proposed 'Smith Bill.'"

"In that said Superintendent Chancellor in to wit February 1907, contributed to the publication of an article in the Educational Review styled 'Education in the District of Columbia,' being the educational system and conditions of the District of Columbia and thereafter at a meeting of the Board of Education on April 24, 1907, the said Chancellor denied any part in or knowledge of said publication."

"In that said Superintendent Chancellor in an address to the teachers of the M Street High School on October 24, 1907, to the end of stirring up sedition, destroying discipline, and disaffection the teaching body of the said school, attempted to hinder and embarrass and destroy the authority of the Board of Education, over the said school and its teachers, by charging the president of the Board of Education with promoting an attack upon Assistant Superintendent Bruce and Principals Evans and Jackson, and all school officers and teachers whom he, Superintendent Chancellor, has supported, and charging the said president of the Board of Education with having broken faith with the Superintendent and with double-dealing in procuring appointments to the school and otherwise slandering said President of the Board of Education and the Board of Education itself, and commending the teachers of the said M Street High School to support him, the said Superintendent, and his measures."

"In that said Superintendent Chancellor to the end of destroying discipline in the public schools and promoting dissatisfaction and disturbance, on the 14th day of November, 1907, and at divers other times prior to said date, has conspired and advised Assistant Superintendent Hughes not to give any information of official or educational matters to the Board of Education, and on the said date to said Hughes, and on other dates to other persons, openly criticised, ridiculed and attempted to hinder and embarrass the said Board of Education in the exercise of its authority and discharge of its duties."

Unbecoming Conduct

"Specification IV—Conduct Unbecoming a Superintendent.—In that said Superintendent Chancellor at divers times in the month of December, 1906, and January, 1907, to the end of creating disturbance, friction and dissatisfaction in the official relations of the Board of Education with the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, gave out to the public press abusive and contemptuous criticisms of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and of the judicial officers of the District, ridiculing and libeling them, and thereby by his unseemly conduct destroying the public respect necessary for his efficiency as Superintendent of the District Schools."

ONLY TWO INJURED IN THE ACCIDENT AT HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

Two of the persons injured by the collapse of the mosaic and cement floor of the vestibule of the Rankin Memorial Chapel at Howard University, recently, were taken to the Freedmen's Hospital for treatment, by William W. Wilson, ambulance surgeon. They were John Wesley Cromwell, principal of Briggs Public School, Twenty-third and F sts., who suffered from a laceration of the left leg above the knee, and Thomas Austin, a student of Howard University, who had an abrasion of the right leg at the ankle. It was at first believed that his leg had been fractured.

The accident occurred about 2:25 p.m., ten minutes before the arrival of President Roosevelt, accompanied by Mr. Andrew Carnegie. The church was well filled with people at the time the heavy flooring gave way precipitating between fifty and one hundred persons into a pit, fully twelve feet deep, and that a panic was averted in the edifice is said to be due to the coolness of certain officers of the university. The police, under the command of Captain Elliott, also handled the situation with tact, and speedily extricated the men and women from the cellar. Among those who went down with the stone floor were Rev. John Van Schaick, Jr., Prof. J. J. Chickering, Dr. Ada R. Thomas, and a poorly dressed woman, who cried out, as she limped toward the administration building, that her leg was surely broken.

"Madam," a tall stranger remarked, "if your leg was broken, as you say, you could not walk upon it."

Mr. Van Schaick was caught under a mass of tiling, concrete and timber and pinioned down until released by a policeman. Dr. Thomas and Professor Chickering were both bruised by the sudden fall with the mass of debris. That there were not more serious accidents and fatalities was regarded as amazing by those who went down.

DR. WASHINGTON'S TRAVELING SECRETARY PASSES AWAY.

Tuskegee Institute, Ia., November 12.—The death of Mr. Julius R. Cox, Dr. Booker T. Washington's faithful and efficient traveling secretary for the past three years, occurred here last Saturday forenoon after an operation for appendicitis performed the preceding Monday. The funeral was held in the chapel last Sunday afternoon, interment being made in

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The Week in Society

Miss Minnie A. Lucas, who for a number of years was a stenographer in the office of Attorney Thomas L. Jones, will be married Tuesday evening, December 3, to Mr. David C. Wight. The ceremony will take place at 2504 P St., northwest, the residence of her brother. Reception will be held from eight to ten o'clock p.m. At home, after December 3, 2504 P street northwest.

If you want The Bee, go to Thomas Leithwood, 1516 Fourteenth Street, northwest, or W. H. Lee, 933 Twentieth Street, northwest. Dr. A. S. Gray, Twelfth and You streets northwest, and J. H. Ellis, 489 Missouri Avenue northwest.

Bishop Grant of Kansas City, Mo.; Bishop Gaines, of Atlanta, Ga., and Dr. Gaines, of Baltimore have been recent visitors to our city.

Nothing will please your friend better as a Xmas present than a nice photo of yourself. Call and inspect the work of Prof. Leon De Voux, the world's greatest photographer, 1359-61 You St.

Mr. James Callis, a teacher in the High School of Baltimore, was in the city last week.

Mr. W. L. Houston paid a flying visit to Philadelphia last week.

Among the visitors who came from Charleston, W. Va., to witness the ball game at Howard University were the Messrs. E. C. Mitchell and J. C. Gilmore.

Mrs. James Fagan and daughter, Jessie, of Alabama, are the guests of friends here.

Dr. Harry Brown, a graduate of the medical department, is doing well in Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Lucy Early, mother of Miss Mayme Early, has been seriously sick at her home in Pierce Place northwest.

Miss Marvin T. Scott expects to entertain friends from the North very soon.

Miss Erma L. Fleming will spend a few days with friends in Baltimore very soon.

Mr. Gilchrist Stewart was in the city this week, the guest of Attorney Napoleon Marshall.

Wanted at once, three good collectors. The fair at Trinity Baptist Church was a success.

Rev. E. W. Williams, of Abbeville, S. C., was in the city last week in attendance at the fortieth anniversary of Howard University.

Hon. J. C. Napier, of Tennessee, and his most amiable wife, Mrs. Nettie Langston Napier, have been the guests of Mr. John M. Langston, her mother.

The Bethel Literary was well filled Tuesday evening. Hon. J. C. Napier, of Tennessee, read an excellent paper.

Col. Stewart M. Lewis has been quite sick.

The Ben Hur Recital by Miss Mary Powell Burrill promises to be a brilliant success. Among its subscribers and patrons are the most prominent people of the city, both white and colored. The Metropolitan Church ought to be packed. The date is December 6.

The Bee can't see why amusement seekers should submit to prejudiced discrimination in white theaters when there is such brilliant talent of the race that might be seen with self-respect. The play Ben Hur is a case in point.

No one who has heard Miss Mary P. Burrill in her wonderful recital of Ben Hur would give a song to see the play under such circumstances as are endured in the theatres of this city.

Mr. D. D. Moore, of the Census Office, has been detailed to prepare information for statistics for use in the forthcoming census report. He has been assigned to the Southwestern States.

The Metropolitan A. M. E. Church concluded a grand rally last Sunday, the result of which netted several hundred dollars. Special services were held during the entire day.

Mr. John Craig, of 1437 Pierce Place, is slowly recovering under the skillful treatment of Dr. Frances.

The Men's Club of St. Luke's Parish is arranging for a grand reception early in the new year.

Mr. Burroughs, of this city, gave a recital at Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga., yesterday afternoon.

At the University Club last Saturday night, "The Second Peace Conference at The Hague" was the subject of the usual Saturday night talk.

Forty-nine railway systems in the West and Middle West have lately made

Baltimore last week. She is an orator of brilliance and force.

Mr. E. N. Gilmer, of Jersey City, N. J., visited his wife this week. Mrs. Gilmer (nee Miss Belle B. Wyatt) is spending the winter here with her sister, Mrs. Mattie Johnson, of Thirteenth Street.

Mr. Ira T. Bryant went to Opelika, Alabama, Tuesday evening, to attend the meeting of the electoral college of the Eastern Alabama Conference of the A. M. E. Church. Mr. Bryant continues to be the favorite in the race for the secretaryship of the A. M. E. Sunday School Union.

Treasurer Warren Logan, of Tuskegee Institute, has been in the city attending the Howard University anniversary, as the representative of Dr. Washington's great school.

Mr. John A. Cowan, the well-known letter-carrier, is laying off for several days, nursing a sprained wrist, caused by a fall on the slippery asphalt while leaving a street car. Dr. F. D. Williston is attending him.

A new building is to be erected for high school purposes, instead of the M street structure, if the plans of the Board of Education work out as expected. The present colored High School will be used for the intermediate grades.

DR. DREW WILL PREACH AT THE UNION REVIVAL.

The world's evangelist Rev. Dr. Simon P. W. Drew, president of the William McKinley Normal and Industrial School, of Alexandria, Va., and pastor of the great Cosmopolitan Temple Baptist Church, O street northwest between Seventh and Eighth streets, will preach a special sermon next Monday, November 25, at 8 p.m., at the Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Fourth and D streets southeast; subject, "Death in the Pot."

Prof. W. A. Adams, of Boston, Mass., will sing.

Dr. Drew will preach at his own church next Sunday, November 24th, at 11 a.m.; subject, "God's Witnesses;" at 8 p.m., "Good Soldiers." At 3 p.m. Dr. W. M. Coston, pastor of the Allen A. M. E. Church, of Garfield, D. C., will preach.

Tuesday, November 26, at 8 p.m., Rev. Dr. Louis A. Sheafe, of the Seventh Day Adventist Church, will preach; subject, "The Man for the Hour."

CHANCELLOR AT SECOND BAPTIST.

The Crowd Expected Chase — Captain Byrnes Sent Four Officers.

At the Second Baptist Church last Sunday afternoon William E. Chancellor, Superintendent of Schools was greeted by an excited and disappointed audience.

"Long before the meeting was called to order persons would come and go, and questions were asked, 'Is Chase there?'"

A rumor had been circulated that the Editor of The Bee intended to go to the church with a crowd and break up Chancellor's meeting. The most amusing incidents were when the entrance door would open, someone in the audience would say, "There he comes," meaning Chase. About 430, Dr. S. L. Corrothers entered the church and Rev. W. B. Johnson, who was acting presiding officer, mistook Dr. Corrothers for the Editor of The Bee, and immediately said, "I want it understood that this is the church of God and there is to be no interruption of the speaker." It was fully thirty minutes before the speaker had been introduced, and no Mr. Chase was in sight, and neither had he any intention of interrupting the meeting.

This was a surprise to Rev. Johnson, as well as to the people, who had gone to the church more out of curiosity than the appreciation they had for the speaker. This was evidenced by the people leaving before the speaker had concluded, because when it was ascertained that Mr. Chase was not present and had not intended to be present, only five dozen people were present when the speaker had concluded.

Captain Byrnes, of the Sixth Police Precinct, stated to a Bee representative that a hurry call had been sent to him from police headquarters to send a force of men to the Second Baptist Church, Third Street between H and I, as W. Calvin Chase was going there to break up Chancellor's meeting. The news had circulated in and around the church, and the greatest excitement prevailed.

As a matter of fact Mr. Chase was down near the Arsenal at the time, observing the United States gunboat at the foot of Seventh Street, at the hour of this meeting. The only thought the Editor had was, if he could see a cannon large enough to return Chancellor to Paterson, N. J.

When the Editor reached Seventh on his return from observation of the gunboat he saw one of Chancellor's teachers on the car who had attended the meeting.

At the conclusion of the Superintendent's paper last Sunday he invited those who were his friends to come up and shake his hand. Five members of the Second Baptist Church walked up and shook his hand, Rev. W. Bishop Johnson included.

The people of this city have decided to boycott the Second Baptist hereafter.

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

By Miss Beatrice L. Chase.

P. A. Tilley who served as city clerk and clerk of the School Board in Colorado, confessed to embezzling over fifty thousand dollars and received a sentence of over thirty-three years in prison.

Albert Hammer, of Enid, Okla., received the blotter used by President Roosevelt in blotting his signature to the proclamation which made Oklahoma and the Indian Territory the State of Oklahoma.

The Age makes a mistake in holding up the "colored servant girls" as targets because some of them wear eyeglasses. Can the Age not find something more weighty to give its readers?

Newspapers must be hard up for matter when they begin to pick at the servant girls, who are human and ought to be permitted to spend their earnings in a way they may choose.

The occupation of a woman should not determine her likings for "glad togs"—the name applied by the Age to apparel worn by the "colored servant girls," with eyeglasses, in the District of Columbia.

The next paragraph was taken from the New York Age.

"If nose glasses are indicative of great mental ability, then the colored servant girls of Washington are regular mental Trojans. They all wear nose glasses—only, however, when they put on their glad togs."

The Age forgets that many girls have completed the full course of school training and have been compelled to fill positions of "servant girls."

There are some some "colored servant girls" in Washington who wear "eyeglasses" more competent to edit the Age than those who are doing so now.

It would be better for the Age to court the friendship of the "colored servant girls" of Washington than to try to make fun of them. They always pay their subscription. Catch on?

Archbishop Bruchese, of Canada, in a pastoral letter prohibits marriage between Catholics and Protestants in his jurisdiction.

Dr. E. A. Dash, a recent graduate of the dental department of Howard University, passed an examination before the New Jersey Board and will practice in Jersey City, N. J.

Raymond H. Murray, colored, twenty-two years old, of Alexandria, Va., had his right leg amputated above the knee at the Alexandria Hospital last week. His leg was lacerated while he was experimenting with an electrical wood saw. Mr. Murray is well known in this city.

Mr. Moses Goodridge, who died in this city last week, was formerly of Richmond, Va.

Rev. James Robinson, of this city, preached at Israel Baptist Church, Baltimore, Md., not long ago.

It is said that Bishop Bashford has given \$5,000, a year's salary, to the China Centennial Fund.

Mrs. Harriet B. Bruce, forty years old, a school teacher in the Wilson School, was found dead last week in the bathroom of her home at 1433 Linden Street northeast. Death was due to gas poisoning.

Rev. Walter H. Brooks, D.D., has not been pastor of the Nineteenth Street Baptist Church since eleven hundred and eighty-two, but eighteen hundred and eighty-two.

The speech that Mr. William Jennings Bryan made last month in Charlotte, N. C., is said to have cost him many friends and disappointed many admirers.

Secretary Root has asked that a denial be made of the story that the French Government proposed to secure tariff concessions for the United States.

Col. Garrett J. Lydecker, Corps of Engineers, in charge of river and harbor works near Detroit, Mich., has been placed on the retired list on account of age.

The big sidewheel steamer Jane Moseley, which was used for colored excursions on the Potomac River last summer, left last week in tow of the tug Dauntless for Baltimore, where repairs will be made.

Mrs. Haslam, commander of the Homeward Bound Mission, has issued free tickets for the Thanksgiving feast for the poor men, women, and children, to be given at the mission on Pennsylvania Avenue.

The concerts of the Fisk jubilee singers, which were given in this city, were highly appreciated.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Washington Esperanto Society the introduction of the Esperanto language into the public schools of this city was suggested.

The bad weather kept everyone except the "regulars" from the races at the Benning track last Monday afternoon.

The new Union Station in this city, into which all trains enter and leave, is one of the largest and handsomest in the world.

This city is to have a dime savings bank. The doors will be opened to the public December 2 in the Ouray Building, Eighth and G streets northwest.

Mr. William Hobson, a prominent

RACES

AUTUMN MEETING, WASHINGTON JOCKEY CLUB,
November 16 to November 30.
SIX RACES DAILY,
FIRST RACE, 2 P. M.
ADMISSION TO GRAND STAND, \$2.00; PADDOCK, 50 CT. EXTRA; LADIES, \$1.00.
Season grand stand and paddock badges for sale by S. T. Walton, Lenman Building, 1425 New York Avenue northwest, Room 103, and Jones' Ticket Agency, 1219 F Street northwest. Clubhouse badges for sale by S. T. Walton, Lenman Building, 1425 New York Avenue northwest, Room 103; Phone, Main 5034.
N. B.—Objectionable characters positively excluded.

MR. LEON DE VOUX, THE WORLD'S GREATEST PHOTOGRAPHER.
The Bee begs leave to introduce to the citizens of Washington Mr. Leon De Voux, the world's greatest photographer, who has traveled very extensively, and has given satisfaction in the profession of which he is the master. Colored Americans have largely depended upon white photographers to do their work and accept it if it does not satisfy them. There is not a white photographer of any note in the city that will permit the photo of a colored American to be placed upon exhibition.

Mr. De Voux is an expert in his profession. He makes his pictures the exact likeness of his patrons. He has leased for a term of years one of the most convenient and commodious places near the Fourteenth Street Bank, 1359-61 You streets, near the corner of Fourteenth Street northwest. Mr. De Voux will have upon exhibition some of his own work as an evidence of his artistic workmanship. His photos are as natural as the person himself. He means to give his patrons entire satisfaction, and if he fails, your money is refunded.

There is no artist in the United States who has made the reputation that he has. Mr. De Voux wants the world to know that his studio will be opened to the public on or about Wednesday, October 9th, and the citizens of Washington should avail themselves of the opportunity of the great offers that he is making. The public should inspect his studio and select the style or character of pictures desired.

MONEY REFUNDED.
If you are not satisfied with your pictures, your money will be refunded. This proposition alone ought to be sufficient to assure the public that Mr. De Voux is a superior artist. He makes you look like a natural image. So artistic is his work. There is no photographer in this country who has traveled as Mr. De Voux. He has in his travels acquired great knowledge in photo-making. His work has been pronounced superior to any artist in his line of business. It will not cost you anything to call and inspect his studio. It will not cost you anything if your photos don't suit you.

Artists are known by their work. They are appreciated for what they can do. This city has been in need of a first-class photographer for years. Colored Americans may have their pictures placed where they will be seen and admired. Mr. De Voux claims to be able to do any kind of work in this line of business.

There is no flattery about his work. He portrays the person, in his natural shape and at the same time makes the image to be admired. His studio opened October 7th, and if the public wishes to inspect first-class work, Mr. De Voux is the artist that the people of this city have been looking for these years.

His studio will have its opening October 7th, and be continued for thirty days, to enable the public to be convinced that Mr. De Voux is the artist that the people of this city have been looking for these years.

Mr. De Voux has succeeded in securing the services of Mr. William Hoag, the finest developing and printing artist identified with the colored race, as assistant and manager. He was formerly with Sexton and Maxwell of St. Louis, Mo.

Artists of other nationalities do not cater for colored citizens' trade. The Bee presents a man who is superior to any artist in the country, no matter to which nationality he belongs.

Call and inspect his work. His studio is 1359-61 You street northwest.

LEGAL NOTICES.
W. C. MARTIN, ATTORNEY.
Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.
Holding a Probate Court.
Noll 14600. Administration.
This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of the District of Columbia, has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, letters of administration on the estate of Louise Coleman Robain, late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of November, A.D. 1908; otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.
Given under my hand this 14th day of November, 1907.
James H. Coleman,
1637 Vermont Avenue Northwest.
Attest—James Tanner, Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.
Wm. C. Martin, Attorney.

BISHOP GRANT AT DR. VERNON'S.
Bishop Abram Grant, of the A. M. E. Church, was the guest of Register W. T. Vernon for several days last week. The two distinguished race leaders called on President Roosevelt on Wednesday and were received with the utmost cordiality. Several matters touching the welfare of the Negro were discussed, and they all parted looking as if the interview had been very satisfactory. Bishop Grant was entertained at a State dinner by Register Vernon on the same day, and among those who shared the generous Kansas hospitality were Bishop W. J. Gaines, Collector W. D. Crum and Dr. J. H. Welch, pastor of the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church.

citizen of Columbus, Ohio, died last week in that city after a lingering illness.

The Charleston Messenger is correct when it says that since the New York Age has changed management a "lamentable shortcoming" in its editorial comments is noticed.

DEATH OF ANDREW J. CARTER.
On Wednesday the 13th inst. Andrew J. Carter, thirty-eight years of age, head waiter at the Shoreham Hotel, died at his residence, in Twentieth Street northwest, and was buried from the Nineteenth Street Baptist Church Sunday last.

Deceased was well nad favorably known in this community as a man of business integrity and good citizenship. The Rev. Messrs. Brooks and Howard conducted the services, which were under the immediate supervision of Datcher Lodge of Masons. Deceased was also a member of the A. K. Manning Lodge of Odd Fellows. After the funeral sermon, delivered by Dr. Brooks, eulogistic remarks were made by Dr. Howard.

Resolutions in memory of deceased and regretting his death were read by the secretary of the Odd Fellows lodge, and similar resolutions were read by the secretary of Datcher Lodge of Masons (an innovation).

A large number of friends of the deceased attended the funeral. Among those paying their last respects we noticed Mr. J. F. Devlin, proprietor of the Shoreham, and wife; ex-Governor William Pitt Kellogg of Louisiana; also the manager of the hotel and others connected therewith.

Deceased at the time of his death was a married man, and leaves a widow, three children and a number of relatives and friends to mourn his loss. Interment at Harmony Cemetery.

UP AND DOWN.

GALOP.

GEORGE HENRI.



American Melody Co., N. Y. Copyright 1909.



Up and Down.

Gillette Safety Razor

No Stropping, No Honing

Set consists of 12 double-edged blades (24 keen cutting edges) with triple silver-plated holder in velvet lined case. Each blade good for an average of more than 20 satisfying shaves. Handle and blade guaranteed to be perfect in material and workmanship. Sold by leading Drug, Cutlery and Hardware dealers. Inquire about SPECIAL FREE TRIAL OFFER. Gillette Sales Company, 21 Times Building New York City.

POINTS ON CAKES

HOW THE BEST RESULTS MAY BE ACHIEVED.

Rules as Laid Down by Authority on the Subject—Baking Requires the Utmost Care and Watchfulness.

Cake is acceptable at every kind of luncheon; in fact, cakes were invented for that meal, for five o'clock teas, weddings and for schoolboys only.—Wyvern.

One of the first rules in making cake is to see that the oven is of the right temperature. Then prepare the pan. Line it with ungreased paper. Do not lap the paper in the corners. Cut a piece as wide as the pan is long and have it long enough to extend an inch above the sides of the pan. Fit separate pieces into the ends. The paper can be removed as readily as when greased, and if the cake should get too brown on the bottom much of it will be removed with the paper.

Having the oven and pan ready, see that all of the ingredients are at hand, measured and ready for use.

Butter for Cakes.—Butter should never be melted for cake, as it makes a cake coarse in texture. If the butter is very hard, allow it to stand on the kitchen table for a time, in order that it may be more easily measured and creamed.

Measuring.—Butter should be packed solidly when it is measured, and dry ingredients should be measured lightly. Flour should always be sifted before it is measured.

Mixing.—Two motions are used in mixing cake—stirring and beating. Use a stirring motion to combine the ingredients, and then beat to inclose air and give a fine texture. Always make beating the last motion.

Baking.—Baking a cake requires great care. It doesn't matter how well a cake has been mixed, if it is not cooked properly it will be a failure. Have the oven moderately hot at first, so that the cake can rise. When the oven is too hot a crust will form, and be broken as the cake rises. When the cake has risen increase the temperature and bake until it shrinks from the pan, and when pressed lightly with the finger no impression is left. When all is said, experience is the best teacher in this, as in many other things.

Jelly Roll.—Yolks of three eggs, one cup sugar, two tablespoons thin cream, whites three eggs, one cup flour, two level teaspoons baking powder, one-fourth level teaspoon salt, one teaspoon orange extract.

Beat the egg yolks until light, beat in the sugar and cream, then fold in the egg whites beaten stiff, then the

flour and baking powder sifted together. Add the extract, beat well and pour into a dripping pan lined with butter paper. Bake for 12 minutes. Turn from pan on to a paper sprinkled with powdered sugar. Remove the paper from the bottom of the cake, spread quickly with jelly which has been beaten, and roll up. Paper should be greased for cakes containing no shortening.

Chicken Shortcake. Have chicken cut into small pieces, then fry out about two slices of salt pork in bottom of kettle. Lay pieces of chicken over the pork and add a quart of hot water. After it has boiled a little while add salt and pepper, an onion if liked, cut up; cook until meat falls from the bones. Keep adding hot water as it boils away so as to have a quart of gravy when done. Thicken with heaping tablespoon of flour mixed with a little cold water. While chicken is cooking make a short-cake by the same recipe you use for biscuit, only use twice as much lard. Bake in a hot oven, split open when done, lay on a platter, break in pieces after spreading with butter, and pour the chicken and gravy over. I say break in pieces, because it makes it tough to cut with a knife.

Cheap Batter Pudding. Beat three eggs with six dessert-spoonfuls of flour until very light, and then stir into it a quart of new milk. Add to it two tablespoons of sugar and a tablespoon of melted butter and flavor it with a teaspoon of essence of lemon or peach water and half a nutmeg grated. Beat it all well together and bake it in a buttered basin or mold for one hour. When done turn out and serve immediately. If preferred it may be boiled for two hours and served with white or hard sauce.

Candied Orange Peel. Cut the peel into long, narrow pieces, soak three days, changing water two or three times a day. The fourth day put on stove, cover with water, and let simmer gently until soft. Then pour off water and measure the peel. Use almost as much sugar as peel. If you have two cups of peel use one and three-fourths cups of sugar. Add only enough water to dissolve the sugar. Cook, stirring frequently, until sirup has almost disappeared. Roll in powdered sugar. Some people can the peeling after the sugar has become simply a sirup.

Chocolate Custard Pie. Make first the regulation custard pie. When the pie is baked, spread over the top the following mixture and allow it to harden a few minutes in the oven. Serve cold. Chocolate icing for pie: Melt a square of chocolate in a basin on the back of the stove, but do not add any water. When melted beat in one egg, a couple of tablespoons of pulverized sugar and a little vanilla.

FOR WINTER TABLE

JELLY AND MARMALADE FROM THE PEACH.

Dainties That Will Be Much Appreciated When the Snow Flies—Almonds Add to Flavor of Marmalade.

Peach Jelly.—Take fine, juicy freestone peaches; pare and quarter them; scald in a little water, drain and mash them and squeeze through a jelly bag. To every pint of juice allow one pound of sugar and a few of the peach kernels.

Having broken up the kernels and boiled them by themselves for a quarter of an hour in just sufficient water to cover them, strain off the kernel water and add it to the juice; mix the juice with the sugar; when it is melted boil them together 15 minutes until a thick jelly forms. Skim while it boils.

Try the jelly by taking a little in a spoon and holding it in the air to see if it congeals; if after boiling it still continues to thin, it will congeal by stirring an ounce or more of isinglass, dissolved and strained. When the jelly is done put it into tumblers and make it right.

Peach Marmalade.—Take ripe yellow freestone peaches; pare, stone and quarter them; to each pound of fruit allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar and half an ounce of bitter almonds or peach kernels blanched in scalding water and pounded smooth in a mortar.

Scald the peaches in a little water, mash them to a pulp; mix them with the sugar and pounded almonds and put the whole in a preserving kettle; let it boil to a thick jam; skim and stir well, keeping the jam covered as

much as possible. Fifteen minutes will generally be sufficient time for boiling it. When cold put in jars and keep in a cool, dry place.

A Tomato Waffle. Pare six medium sized ripe tomatoes, chop very fine, add one level teaspoon of salt, one-fourth teaspoon of pepper, one tablespoon of butter melted after measuring. Now add enough flour to make a thin griddlecake batter; then beat three eggs until foamy and add. Sift half a teaspoon of soda in a little flour before adding. Have the waffle iron very hot, grease both upper and under lids, place a cooking spoonful of the batter into each section, close lid upon it and bake at least one minute on each side; when serving cut the sections apart and arrange on a napkin. Serve as an entree.

Virginia Potato Bisque. Peel one pound of choice sweet potatoes, cover with boiling water, boil five minutes, drain and throw water away. Then cover with a pint of boiling water, adding a sliced onion, green pepper, a bay leaf and a pinch of thyme. Cover and cook until the potatoes are soft, then press through a colander. Add a quart, half milk and cream, with a tablespoonful of butter and a wine glass of sherry. Strain through a fine sieve and serve with squares of toast.

Lady Baltimore Cake. Rub a cupful of butter to a cream with two cups of powdered sugar; add a cupful of milk; when well mixed stir in juice of a lemon and whip very light; then stir in alternately the stiffened whites of six eggs and four even cupfuls of flour sifted twice with a rounded teaspoonful of baking powder. Bake in jelly cake tins. When cold put together with this filling and frost the top.

W. B. CORSETS

The W. B. Reduso

is the ideal garment for over-developed figures requiring special restraint. It has an apron over the abdomen and hips, so boned as to give the wearer absolute freedom of movement.

REDUSO STYLE 750 for tall, well-developed figures. Made of a durable coutil in white or drab. Hose supporters front and sides. Sizes 22 to 36. PRICE, \$3.00.

REDUSO STYLE 760 for short, well-developed figures. Made of white and drab coutil. Hose supporters front and sides. Sizes 24 to 36. PRICE, \$3.00.

W. B. NUFORM and W. B. ERECT FORM CORSETS are built hygienically—they do not press or strain anywhere. Their lines are your lines, their shape that of your own figure. They make a bad figure good and a good figure better.

ON SALE AT ALL DEALERS

Erect Form 744 (Short)	of Imported	\$2.00
Nuform 403 (Slender)	of Coutil	1.00
Nuform 447 (Short)	of White	3.00
Erect Form 720 (Medium)	of Coutil	1.00
Nuform 738 (Average)	of Imported White	2.00
Nuform 406 (Medium)	of Coutil	1.50

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ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC (EAU DE QUININE)



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"Without question, an indispensable adjunct to a lady's toilet table. Exceedingly meritorious in preserving the hair and causing it to retain its luster."

You can make your hair beautiful and improve your personal appearance by using ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC every day. It cures dandruff and stops falling hair, because it goes to the root of the trouble. FREE! A sample bottle of ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC (3 applications) for 20 cents to pay postage and packing.

ED. PINAUD'S LILAC VEGETAL. An exquisite perfume for the handkerchief, stamper and bath. Used by women of fashion in Paris and New York.

Send 20 cents (to pay postage and packing) for a free sample bottle containing enough Lilac Vegetal Extract for 30 applications.

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